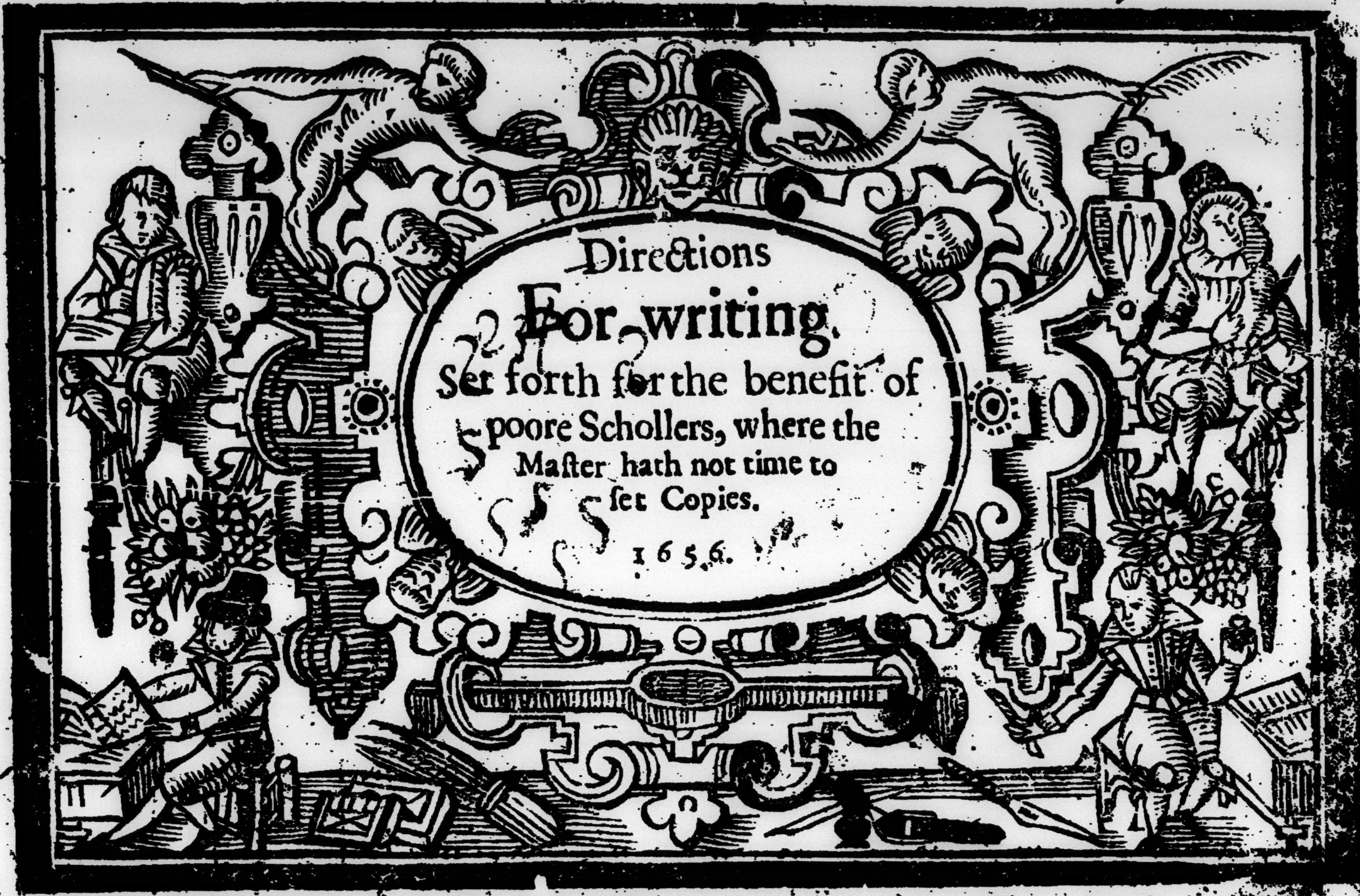


Directions
For writing.

Set forth for the benefit of
poore Schollers, where the
Maſter hath not time to
ſet Copies.

1656.

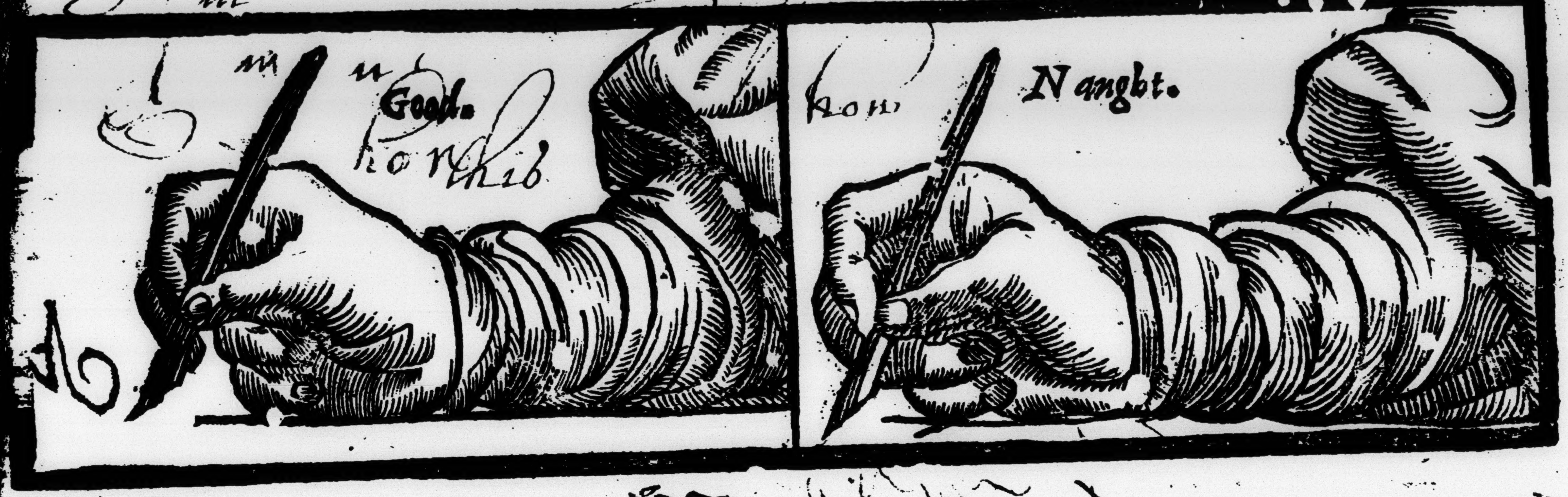
London Printed for *J. Stafford*, dwelling in *George yard* at Fleet-Bridge. 1656.

A Table of ſome principall Cities in the World, ſhewing which way they beare, and how far diſtant; with their difference of Meridians from the City of London.

The names of places.	The way they beare.	diſtance from London.	Difference of Meridians.
Alexandria in Egypt	S. E. by E.	1169	2.h. 4. 2. a
Amſterdam	E. by N.	266	0 28 a
Antwarpe	Neere Eaſt	248	0 24 a
Antioch	E. S. E.	2319	3 16 a
Athens	S. E by E.	1624	0 56 a
Babylon	E. S. E.	2724	3 56 a
Conſtantinople	E. S. E.	1547	2 24 a
Canary Iſland	S. S. W.	1914	1 20 a
Calicut in India	S. E. by E.	5214	11 43 s
Cyprus Iſland	E. S. E.	2190	3 2 a
Dublin in Ireland	N.W. by W.	296	0 29 s
Edinburgh in Scotland	North	328	0 0
Hambrough	E. N. E.	538	0 56 a
Jeruſalem	S. E. by E.	2352	3 3 a
Lisbone in Portugall	S. S. W.	985	1 0 s
The Lake of Sodome	S. E. by. E.	2404	3 8 a
Morroco in Barbary	S. S. W.	1449	0 54 s
Naples in Italy	S. E. by E.	1051	1 16 a
Mexico	W. by S.	6844	9 28 s
Nice	E. S. E.	1668	2 32 a
Nenivy	E. S. E.	2635	3 52 a
Paris	S. S. E.	215	0 13 a
Prague	Neere Eaſt.	700	1 14 a
Philadelphia	E. S. E.	1816	2 36 a
Quinza	E. by S.	7272	11 28 a
Tolledo in Spaine	S. by W.	934	0 36 s
Troy	E. S. E.	1605	2 24 a
Venice	E. S. E.	744	1 3 a
Rome	S. E. by E.	887	1 7 a

How to hold his Pen.

how how to hold yo pen



FIrſt teach your child to hold his Pen right, betweene his two fingers and his thumb, let his thumb be higheſt, his fore-finger next, and his middle-finger loweſt.

Secondly, ſhew him how to ſit in comely ſort, not leaning upon his ſtomacke nor ſtooping too much with his head, not holding his elbow out too farre.

Then next, ſhew him how many ſtrokes do goe to every letter and how to goe over every ſtroke and letter ſoftly and leaſurely with a dry Pen, untill his hand hath left ſhaking, and that he hath the underſtanding of the letter, and thinkes that he can make it.

In going over every ſtroke and letter with a drie Penne, ſhew him where to weigh light, and

first teare how how to

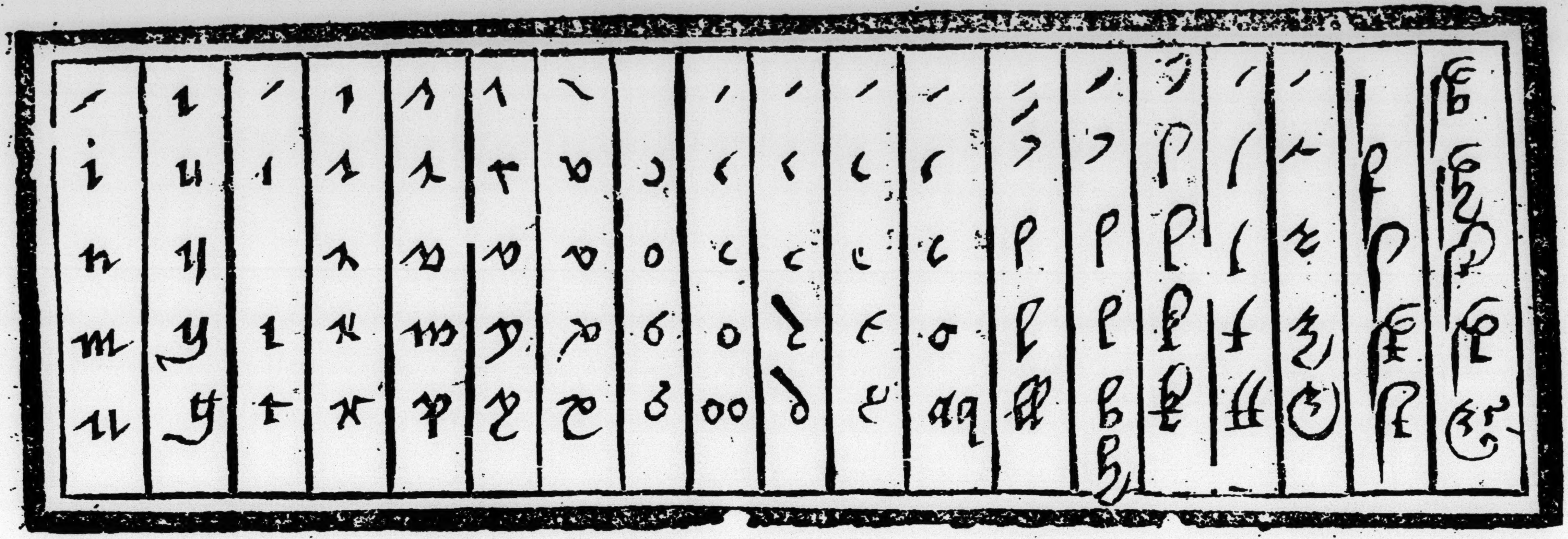
and where to weigh hard; where to goe with the edge of the Penne, and where with the broad, beginning with the eaſieſt letters, ſo as the making of one may helpe to make another.

AS concerning how to hold the Pen in the hand, there cannot be better inſtructions than in this Copy-book, which indeed will come of it ſelfe to any reaſonable capacity. And becauſe ſome of theſe Rules cannot be varied from, I think it not impertinent to inſent one or two of them here for the benefit of the Learner.

How to hold the Pen.

BEtwixt the Thumb, the fore finger, and the middle-finger; with the top of the Thumbe the lower part of the fore-finger, and the upper part of the middle-finger, the other two Fingers muſt joyne within thoſe that hold the Pen, onely the forth or little-finger muſt touch and reſt upon the Paper, to ſtrengthen and make all the reſt ſtedfaſt, and direct in their courſe, holding the pen ſtill upon the full, except upon occaſion to fetch a compaſſe ſtroke, it muſt be ſwayed ſomewhat towards the left ſide, thereby to make it give full or ſmall, as the proportion and ſhape of the lettter requireth, the Penne being gently or ſoftly held in the hand, for griping or hard holding it will ſoone ſpoyle it, and cauſe the Writer never to write faire or ſpeedily.

The perfect making of ſmall Letters.



THis Copie (from the firſt Line downewards) ſheweth the beginning and proceeding by degrees to the making of every Letter, and containeth all the 24 Letters ſet together ſo as the making of one doth help to make another.

It beginneth with i. n. m. and u. becauſe they are the eaſieſt, and doe begin and end all alike, and therefore are ſet together one over another.

Directions for VVriting.

NOt minding to derogate from any good laudable courſes that have formerly bin practiſed for the ſpeedy and neceſſary attaining to Writing, nor to arrogate any praiſe or oſtentation to theſe following directions, it may juſtly be verified, that never any in this kind might compare with theſe for facility and cheapneſſe.

How needfull and important it is for all men, women, old and young, to learn and know how to write, every mans reaſon (that hath reaſon) doth know, for a friend may be farre abſent from his friends, a Husband from his wife, a Son or Daughter from their Parents, and all theſe by practiſe on this ſmall Booke, may attain to ſuch knowledge, that they may with much ſecrecy impart there affections, Recommendations, Affaires, matters of mirth or moment, pleaſure or profit, as well, and in as good ſort, as if they were preſent together by word of mouth.

Alſo theſe directions are principall motives and means for the moſt ſimple capacities and underſtandings, to attain unto the knowledge of any reaſonable Hand-writing thats now commonly in uſe, whereof (God knows) many thouſands of people (to their great incommodity and hindrances) are ignorant; and though many of them can read any thing that is Printed indifferently, yet if they receive but a note, or letter in writing, although it be of never ſo much ſecreſie or importance, their neceſſity inforceth their ignorance to procure others to read for them, whereby the privateneſſe of their intentions are made known and publike & (perhaps) through knavery of the Reader, matter may be read which are not writen, wherby much miſchiefe & dammage may grow to the abuſed hearer, through his want of knowledge;

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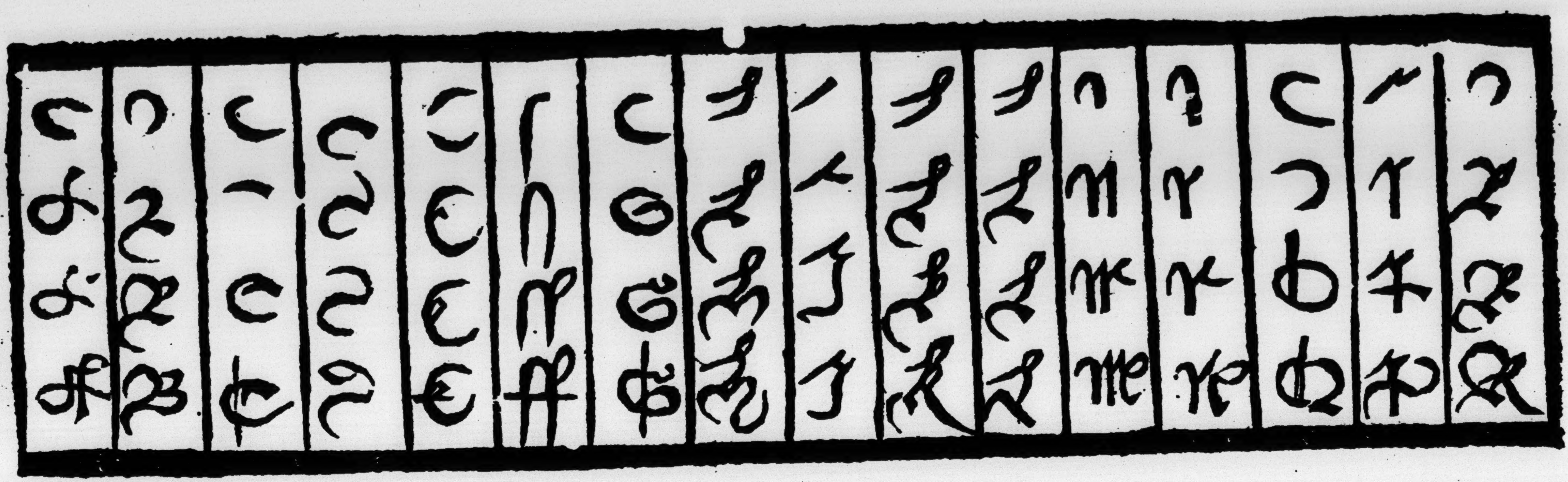

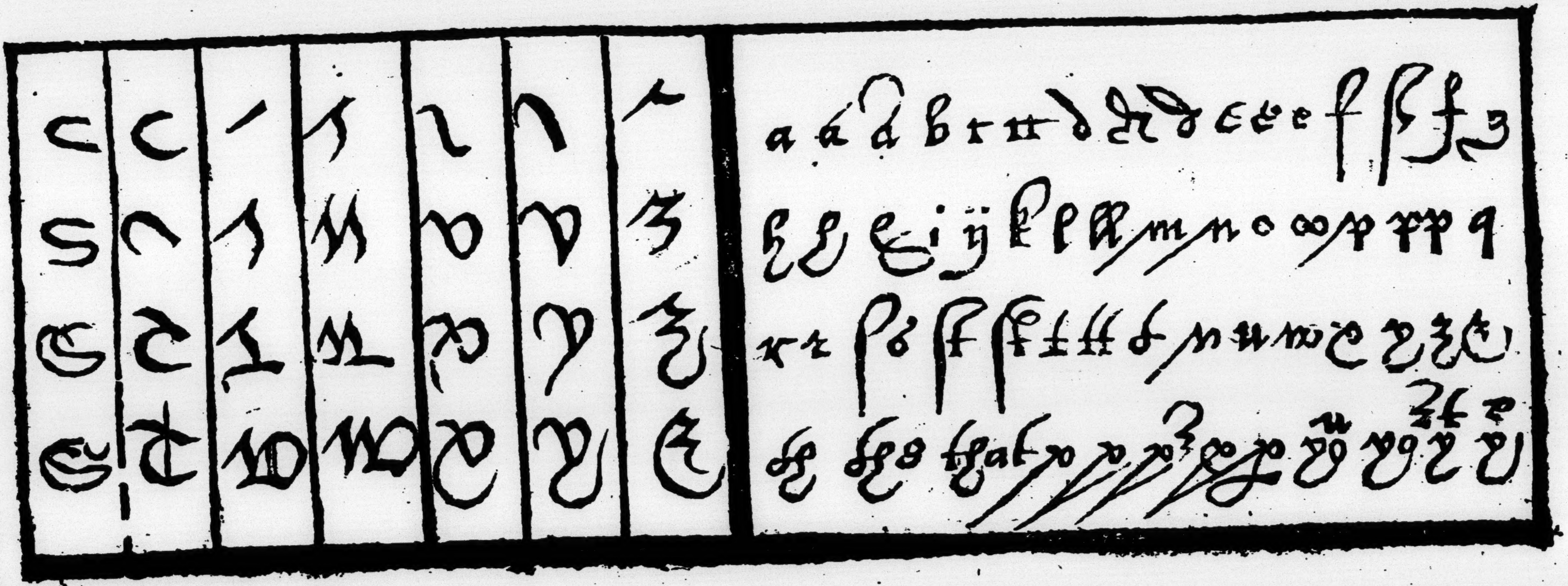

W

ledge; all which (by peruſing or practiſing one hour or two in a day) may be with half a years induſtry very commodiouſly avoyded.

All other Copie-Books heretofore extant, it cannot be denyed but they are full of Art & Excellency, both for their diverſities of hands, their exqueſite formes and neatneſſe, and their curioſities of knots and ornamentall flouriſhings: theſe things I ſay are very Art like, and the Inventers of them have ſhewed much pain and ſtudy, to their worthy commendations; but all their Copies, being curiouſly cut and graven in Copper plates, and ſet forth in ſuch a glorious kind of Character, do ſeem much fitter to confirme ſuch as can write well already, than to informe thoſe that cannot write at all, for though by community of practiſe ſuch rare hands are habituated, and ſeem eaſie to good writers, yet the ignorant and unlearned Learner, they are like an intrigate Maze or Labyrinth, meer heathen Greek, confuſed Babels, and Vtopian Hieroglyphicks.

In a word, this Copie Book, for the attaining to writing, is as the Horn-Book to the begining of reading, for young Capacities muſt have gentle & eaſie inſtructions. Weak eyes cannot gaze upon the Sun; children muſt be fed with milke, whil'ſt mens ſtomacks will digeſt ſtronger meat. Here the Learner may Learn that which is ſufficient, either to ſerve his own turn, or to help his friends if need require, and by his often practiſe he may in time come to more perfection, through the means of this eaſie, plain, and cheape Introduction or beginning.

Nor can this be prejudiciall, or any hindrance to Writing *S*choolmaſters, nor can they make any objection againſt it, it being only for Men or Boyes to practiſe at ſuch times as they are at home, when as (perhaps) by reaſon of the far diſtance of the place, the learner hath no Copy, or

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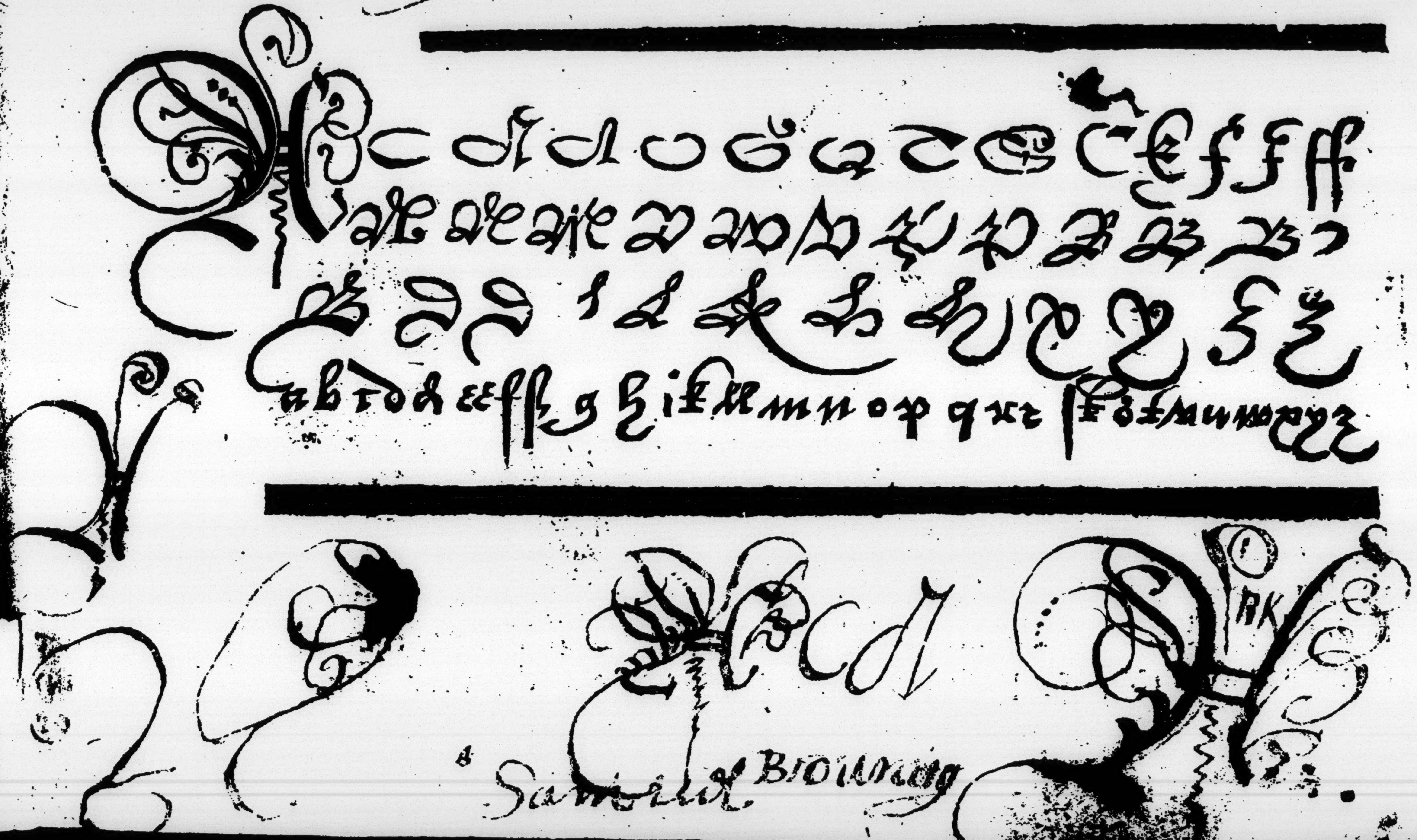

a b c d e ff ſ g h i k ll m n o p q r ſ s t u w x y z
RK

Samuel Browning

the waies may be foul, the Scholler ſick or lame, and divers inconveniences may happen to keep the School-maſter and him a ſunder: ſo that it is no more prejudiciall to the teacher, that his learner ſhould learn to write ſomething out of his booke (being abſent from him) than it is for a teacher to have his Schollers practice at home in a Pſalter, although at Schoole he be but a Learner in his Primer.

Foure letters in a day are enough for any learner to practice, and ſo in one weeke hee will have ſome inſight into them all. Alſo at the firſt (to teach him to write ſtraight and even) let the paper be ruled, or lined with black-lead, or a ſhilling, his eye being ſtill on the laſt Syllable or Letter that he hath written, that thereby he may make thoſe Syllables or letters which follow of equall height and depth, with thoſe which he wrote before, alwaies having a care that every word be much about the diſtance of a ſmall n. or o. one from another. And thus much ſhall ſuffice for directions, which are ſufficient for the inſtructing of any that are not quite uncapeable of learning, and meere Dullards.

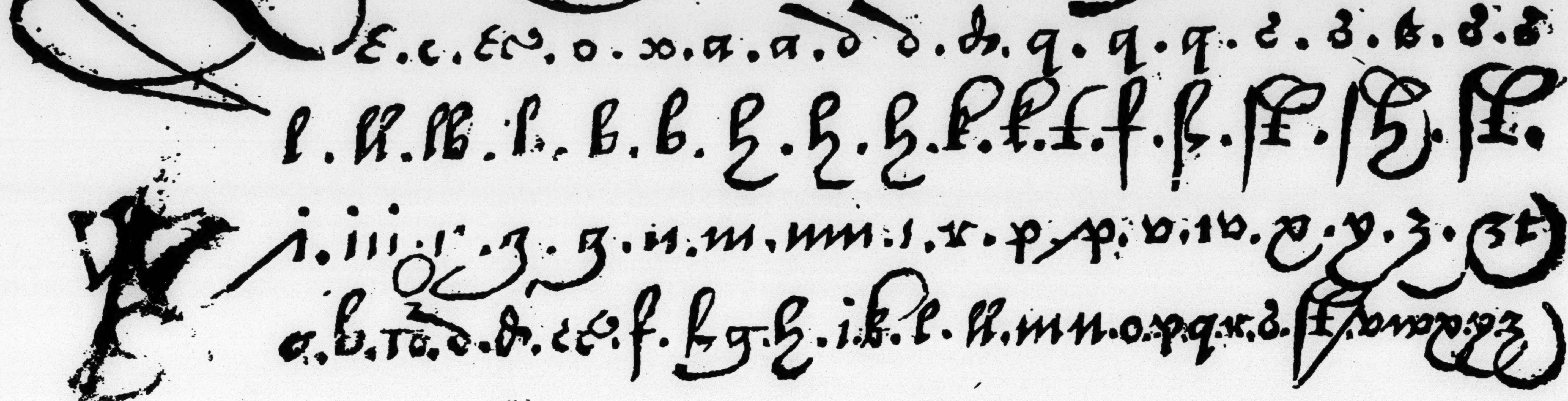
To make black Inke divers waies.

Raine water halfe a pint, of Wine and Vinigar three quarters of a pint of each, ſix ounces of Gaules beaten to powder, and ſifted ſmall. Put all this powdred in a pot, & put halfe the liquors abovesaid to it; then take 4 ounces of Victriall beaten into powder, put it in a pot by it ſelfe, and to it put a quarter of the Wine, Water, and Vinegar that is left; to the other quarter in another pot, put of Gum Arabicke powdred, foure ounces; then cloſe up

or

[illegible]

The Pens Alphabet



m m m m m

Coo

or cover the three pots, and let them ſtand three or four dayes (provided that you ſtir them three or four times a day) the firſt day let the pot with Gaules ſtand on the fire till it begins to ſeeth, and ſtir it till it be throughly warme ; then ſtrain it thorow a wollen cloath, into a cleane pot, mixing it after with the other two pots, ſtirring them well together, cover them and let them ſtand three or foure dayes, and then make uſe of it.

To take out Pictures, Drawne workes, or other devices, out of Tables, or any thing drawn or painted.

TAke a piece of blacke Lead, and rub it hard on a ſheet of paper, till the paper be all black with it, then lay the blacked paper, with the black ſide downward upon a ſheet of white paper, laying the picture of either paper or parchment upon the leaded or black paper, and with a pen of a Table booke, goe or runne over the lines or form of the Picture, and you ſhall find it in the clean ſheet that lyes loweſt.

Another ſort of Inke.

BRoken ſtrong Beere, one pint, one ounce of Gaules powder, let it boyle halfe an houre, then put almoſt an ounce of green Victricall powdred, ſeeth it againe a little, and when it is taken off, put neer an ounce of Gumme, and a little Allom into it powdred, alwayes ſtirring it till it be cold.

A A B C D E F G H I

K L M N O P Q R S

T V W X Y Z & And

Richard Story And

For writing and making of Inke.

To write without Pen or Inke.

BLack a peece of paper over the flame or ſmoak of a Candle, then lay the ſame paper with the black ſide downwards on a clean paper then with a Wyer, a tag of a point, a ſharp ſtick or the like, write upon the blacked paper, and what you have written will be upon the white paper, the like may be done if the paper be rubbed with black lead, a Charcoale, or red Oaker.

To make Inke upon the ſudden.

TAke a wax-candle burning, holding it within a Pewter porringer, till ſuch time as it be all black'd thick with the Smoak, then put Gum water (being warm'd) to it, and it will ſerve your tun very well.

To make Red Inke.

TAke Salt and Hony, of each a like quaintity, mingle them well together in an earthen Pot or Pan well leaded, then let it ſtand a week or eight dayes, and it will be a good red.

To make tawny Inke.

MIngle Blacking and Red Lead together, with raine vvater, & Gum Arabacke.

The Secretary Hand.

Allmightie Bountifull Creator Defendor
deliuerer Eternall. euerlasting euerliuing and
euerlouing ffather Greate and glorious god
Heare thou in Heauen harken haue mercie

To make Purple Inke.

Take the yolke of an Egge, mixed with Saffron and Raine-water, with a little Gum.

Fire collour.

TWo ounces of Allom, Aſhes of Copper from the Braſiers, one ounce, blew Heidleber two pound, Raine-water one pint, let it all ſeeth till it be halfe a quarter conſumed, then ſtraine it (being cold) thorow a cloath into a cleane pot or glaſſe, and if it be not cleare enough, then ſtraine it againe, and it will be a faire Purple.

To make greene or blew Inke.

TAke Elder-berries, and little Chalke well powdred, beat and mingle them well together, then ſtraine it thorow a cloath, and put a little beaten Gum into it, and let it ſeeth one walme, then let it ſtand and coole, and it will be a good Blew, alſo the Mulberries or the Black berries which grow on the Bramble, being uſed as a foreſaid, will make pretty various colours.

Greene Inke.

TAke three quarters of a pint of Honey, and a pint of Vineger, mingle them well in an earthen pot, well leaded, (or a Copper pot is better if you have it) then cloſe it up, and let it ſtand a Fortnight, but ſee you at firſt doe put to it a pretty quantity of beaten Chalk.

To

Take

A sonne honoureth his ffather and a servant his maister. If I then be a ffather where is mine honour, and if I be a maister where is my feare, saith the Lord: Mal 1:6:-

Be you therefore followers of God, as deere children, and walke in love even as Christ hath loved us, and hath given himselfe for us; Ephezians the 5 [illegible]

Directions for writing.

To make Gold to write withall.

TAke of Honey and Salt, of each a like quantity, let them be wel ground and mixed together, with one leafe of Gold, and the Gleere of an Egge, then put a little Gum-water to it, and when you pleaſe write with it, which being dry, you may rub or poliſh with the bone heft of a knife or tooth.

Another.

YOu may alſo grind a leafe or two of Gold or ſilver, as ſmall as you can with Gum-water, which being put into a hard Oyſter-ſhell, or muſſell-ſhell, will ſerve your turne when you have occaſion.

To lay Gold upon any thing.

Temper Red-lead with Linſeed-oyle, and write with it, then lay Gold upon it it and let it dry, and poliſh or gloſſe it with a Tooth.

To write on any mettall with a Pen.

TAke Pomeſtone and Chriſtall, of each a little and a like quantity, beat them and grind them together very ſmall, putting to them a little Verdigreaſe well powdred, then put them all into a Pipkin that is well leaded, and ſet it over a ſmall fire til it be ready to boyle, but let it not ſtand till it looke black, then grinde all on a ſtone an temper it with Gum-water then write on what mettall you will, and let it dry, then rub the Writing with ſome other of the ſame mettall, and poliſh it with a ſmooth bone.

Black

The Secretary hand.

If you liue after the fleſh you ſhall die but if you mortifie the deedes of the body by the ſpirit ye ſhall liue: Roma: 8:13:

They that are after the fleſh ſauour the things of the fleſh, but they that are after the ſpirit, the things of the ſpirit Romanes the: 8: and the: 5:

Thomas Sanford

Black Quils.

TAke ſtrong Vinegar, ſeeth beaten Gaules in it, and let the quils ſeeth alſo in it, then take them out, and lay them in the whites of Egges, putting to the outward greene pils of Walnuts, ſeething them together.

Red Quils.

SEeth them in Vineger and Braſill well powdred, but firſt let them be well ſteeped in Allom-water.

Yellow Quils.

BEfore you Dye any Quils, you muſt be ſure to rub or ſhave them ſmooth, cutting off a little of the ends of them, that the colour may goe into them, and for yellow, ſeeth them in Vinegar, with the powdred yolk of an Egge.

To lay Gold upon Glaſſe.

TAke of read Lead & Chalk a like quantity, grind them well together with Linſeed-Oyle, then lay it on the Glaſſe, and when it is almoſt dry, lay your Gold upon it, and when it is well dryed, rub or poliſh it with a bone or tooth.

The Secretary Hand.

Favourablie guide governe helpe and Instruct vs
in Knowledge and Learning Multiplie thie mercies
and magnifie thie Name Cure sorrowes prosper v
Peace in our portes and plenteousnes in our pallaces

Favourablie guide governe helpe

Secretary Hand.

William
Sandford

Secretary

William Secretarry Hand

Iohn

Be it knowne vnto
all men by theis presentes yᵗ I Marmaduke
Diamonte of London Marchauntaylor

Be

Diamante of London Marchantaylor

amm

1 ———————— one, I.
10 ———————— ten, X.
100 ———————— one hundred, C.
200 ———————— two hundren, C C.
300 ———————— three hundred, C C C.
400 ———————— foure hundred, C C C C.
500 ———————— five hundred, V. C.
600 ———————— ſix hundred, VI. C.
700 ———————— ſeven hundred, VII. C.
800 ———————— eight hundred, VIII. C.
900 ———————— nine hundred, IX. C.
1000 ———————— one thouſand, M.
10000 ———————— ten thouſand, X. M.
100000 ——— one hundred thouſand, C. M.
1000000, one million, or ten hundred thouſand, X. C. M.

The Meaſure of Corne.

1. Laſt of Wheat is 10 quarters.
10 Quarters is 20 Cornookes.
20 Cornookes is 40 Strikes,
40 Strikes is 80 Buſhels.
80 Buſhels is 160 half Buſhels
160 half Buſhels is 320 Pecks.
320 Pecks is 640 Gallons.
640 Gallons is 1280 Pottles.
1280 Pottles is 2560 Quarts.
2560 Quarts is 5120 Pints.

Secrerary Hand.

Arise Beloved Comforter draw and Demonstrate thine Estate which meet in faithfullnes, Grace and goodnes, Humbly I intreat Kinde Lord, Mercifully Nourish mee, O Purifie and Quench my Rash Spirits, Turne me, Unto thee with all Willingnes.

a o b c o d e h e e ſ ſ g y h i k l l e m n o p p q r ſ ſt ſt t u w w x y y z

Exhortations for the Behaviour of Children.

Since I have heere preſcrib'd the meanes whereby
Children may Write both faire and ſpeedily:
'Tis not impertinent if now I doe
Set downe Inſtructions for behaviour too.

Exhortations and precepts of good Manners, directing Youth how they ſhould warily and wiſely frame and order their Lives.

FIrſt, be devout in every Art divine,
adoring God in ſpirit and in truth;
Next, bend thy mind his laws to learn betime,
make him thy chiefeſt object in thy Youth,
So will he be a lanthorn and a light,
To guide thy workes and wayes both day and (night.

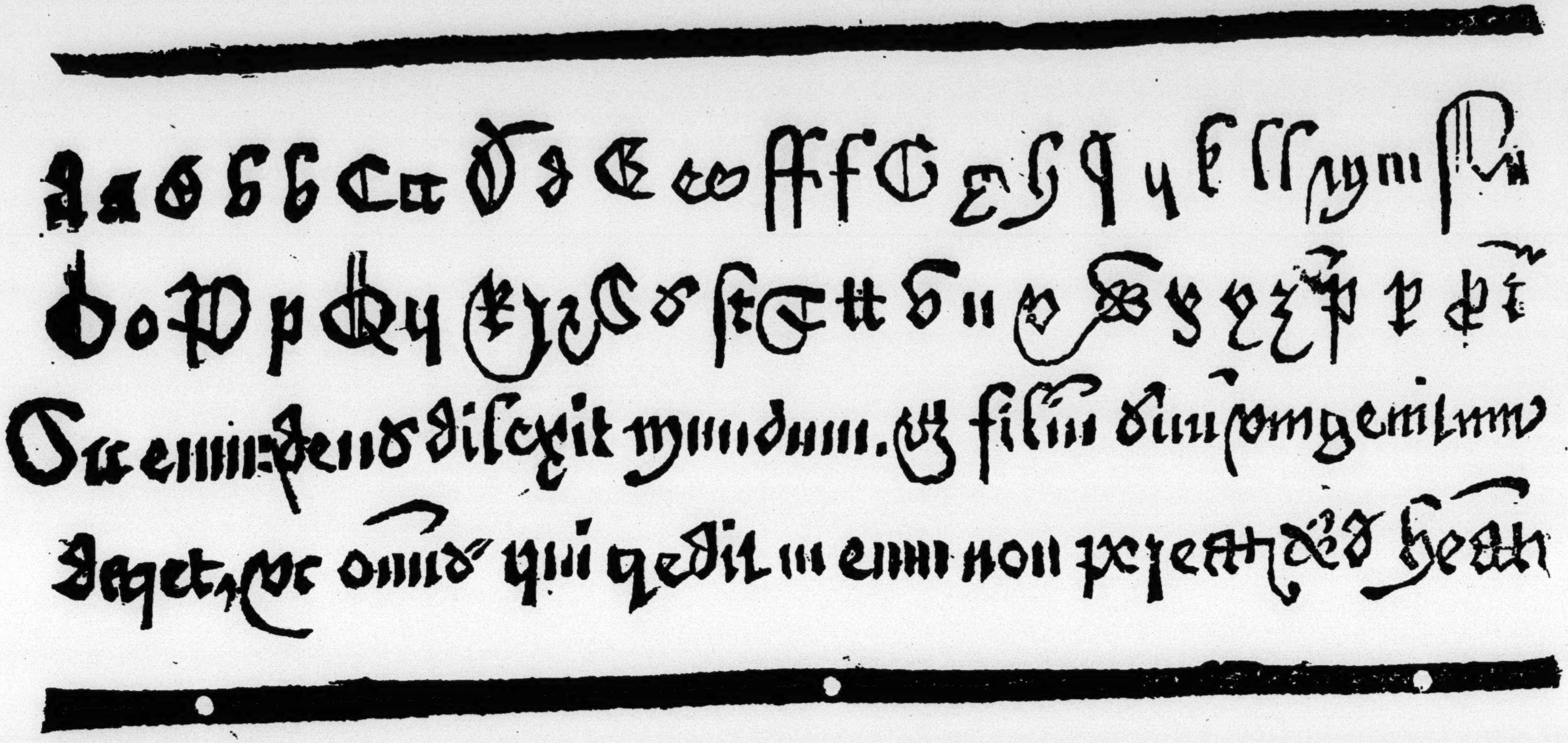
But truſt in God, and in his Word delight,
though it do taſt as wormwood in the mouth,
For that child is more ſacred in his ſight,
betimes who learns to bear his yoak in's youth,
And as a rule of truth take this from me,
Begin with God, and hee'l go on with thee.

Aſcribe all honour to his ſacred Name,
and be obedient to his lore and lawes:
Reſiſt the tempter, thruſt him back with ſhame
that would devour thee in his helliſh jawes:
Who Lyon like with roaring rage doth ſwell,
To kill thy ſoule and caſt it downe to hell.

What tho the world at vertuous actions ſpurn,
and trample goodneſſe under foot as graſſe?
That to their harm and prejudice will turne.
here in this world, or after hence they paſſe;
Yet faint not thou, nor feare the worlings ire,
And in due time expect thy hearts deſire.

For

A Chancery Hand.


Sic enim deus dilexit mundum. ut filium suum unigenitum
daret, ut omnis qui credit in eum non pereat sed habeat

Exhortations for the behaviour of Children.

For the Morning.

FIrſt in the Morning, when thou doſt awake,
thanke thy creator with unfain'd affection,
That ſuffered the ſuch quiet reſt to take,
and on thy labours crave his bleſt protexion;
For if his bleſſing want, it makes no matter,
Though *Paul* do plant, or though *Apollo* water.

Reverence your Parents.

Reverence

BEe ſuch a one unto your Parents deare,
as thou wouldſt have thy childrē be to thee.
Be humble to them with a loving a feare,
ſo a long life the Lord will give to the.
But ſow no ſorrow 'twixt them, grief nor ſtrife,
Since love of Parents is the length of life.

If that thy Fathers obſequies be ended,
and ſhe ſurviving be that gave the life :
Oh ſtrive that ſhe in nothing be offended,
and be not ſo much wedded to a wife ;
As thou forget thy duty to her due,
Thinke on the paines that ſhe ſuſtain'd for you.

Forget her not, whoſe many cares and feares,
laborious were and long, but humbly give
Due reverence unto her aged years,
who was th'immediate cauſe to make thee live.
Since all the good thou canſt doe for her ſake,
Cannot one quarter of requitall make.

Ge Learn

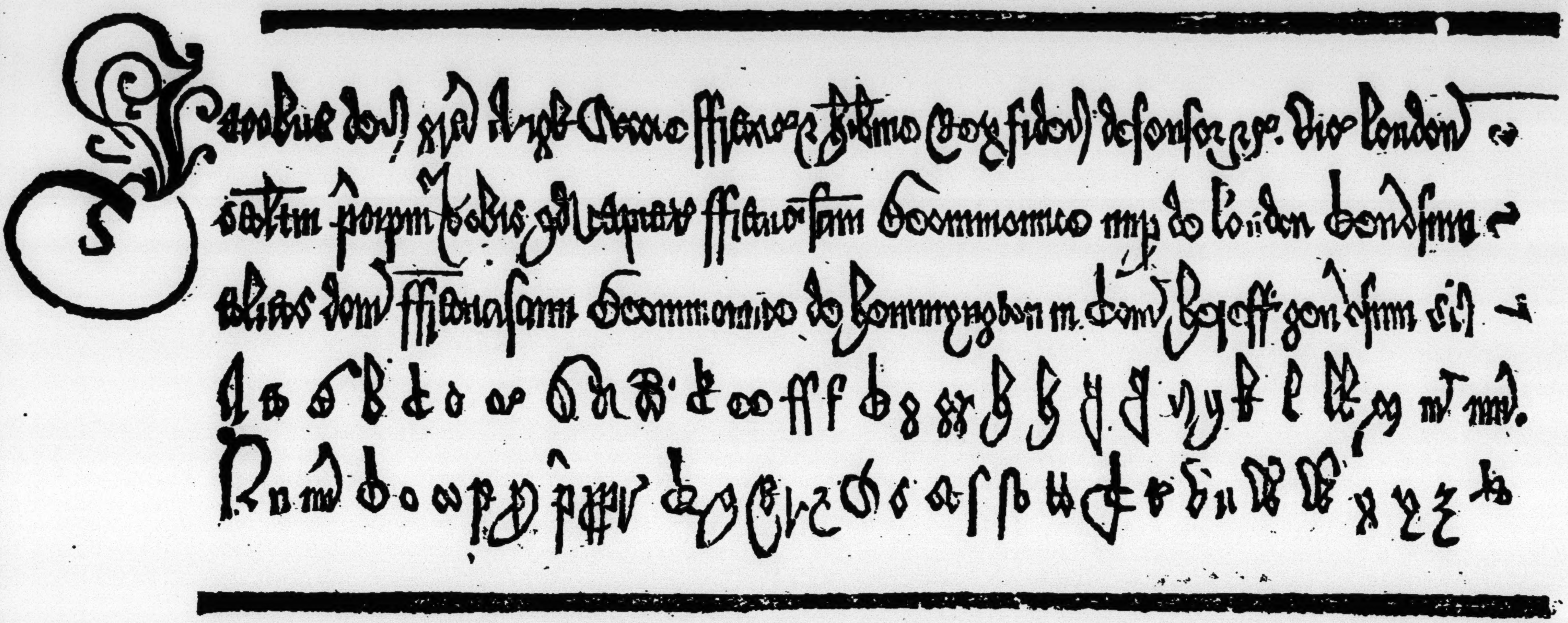
Get Learning

GAther inſtruction in thy ripening age.
and bow thy neck betimes to ſee & know
Seeke far and neare for ſome admired Sage,
who difference 'twixt light and dark can ſhow.
Then learne of him, and labour what you can,
A painfull youth brings forth a learned man.

Let

Gather instruction
Gather

A Court Hand.



t no diſaſter ſeperate him and thee,
ut love and covet learning more and more,
ay, leave him not for any chance can be,
ut dayly weare the threeſhould of his door,
by this meanes thou maiſt at laſt repaire
o be inveſted in true honours chaire.

r wiſedome's like unto a bracelet brave,
vorne on an underſtanding creatures arm,
t ſcornes to be imbraced by a ſlave
r Ideots that wiſedome will not learne,
ee's ſowr and painfull to negligent,
ut ſweet and pleaſant to the diligent.

e lifteth up the head of him that's low,
o eminence from obſcure Pedigree,
ho greedily did ſeek and ſearch to know,
hinks of profound and high capacity.
ch faint not, though they pains and perils meet
hough the beginning's ſowr, the end is ſweet,

Uſe moderate labour.

STrengthen thy body with ſome moderate pains
not ſo much as to make the ſtout or ſtrong,
Nor for the purchaſe of inſatiate gaines,
as to conſerve in health thy body long,
For though immoderate labour may get wealth
Yet temp'rate toile conſerves the ſame in health.
But idleneſſe doth nurſe and nouriſh ſtill,
voluptuous and ſenſuall appetites,
And ſpotleſſe mindes with foul deſires doth fill,
the feeding fuell to all fond delights;
When temp'rat exerciſe, and labour meet,
Makes ſleep delightſome, and our ſlumbers ſweet.

Tis labour that refines each conſtitution,
and makes the body ſtrong,ſound,healthful,clear,
Tis ſloath that works the bodies diſſolution,
and fils the brain with fantaſies and feare,
In, fine, ſweet labour doth refreſh the wit,
But drowſineſſe decayes and dulleth it.

A a b c d e ee f g h i ij k l ll

m n o p q r s ſ t u v w x y z

Omnibus christi fidelibus

Om Omi bus the man is blessed

shal man

Inſtructions for the behaviour of young Chilren.

Have a care in your carriage.

IN merriment I wiſh the keepe a meane,
and be not unto profuſe laughter bent,
Nor in thy ſpeech audacious or obſcene,
'twill urge diſlike, or cauſe ſome diſcontent:
The firſt's a ſigne of folly; and beſide,
The laſt doth argue arrogance and pride.

The Sonne of *Syrach* unto us hath ſhowne
perſpicuous notes to circumſtance a foole:
A wiſe man by his looke (ſaith he) is knowne,
and to diſcerne an Idiot take this rule;
Hee's known by one of theſe that follow after,
His gate, his gawdie garments, on his laughter.

Vſe Silence.

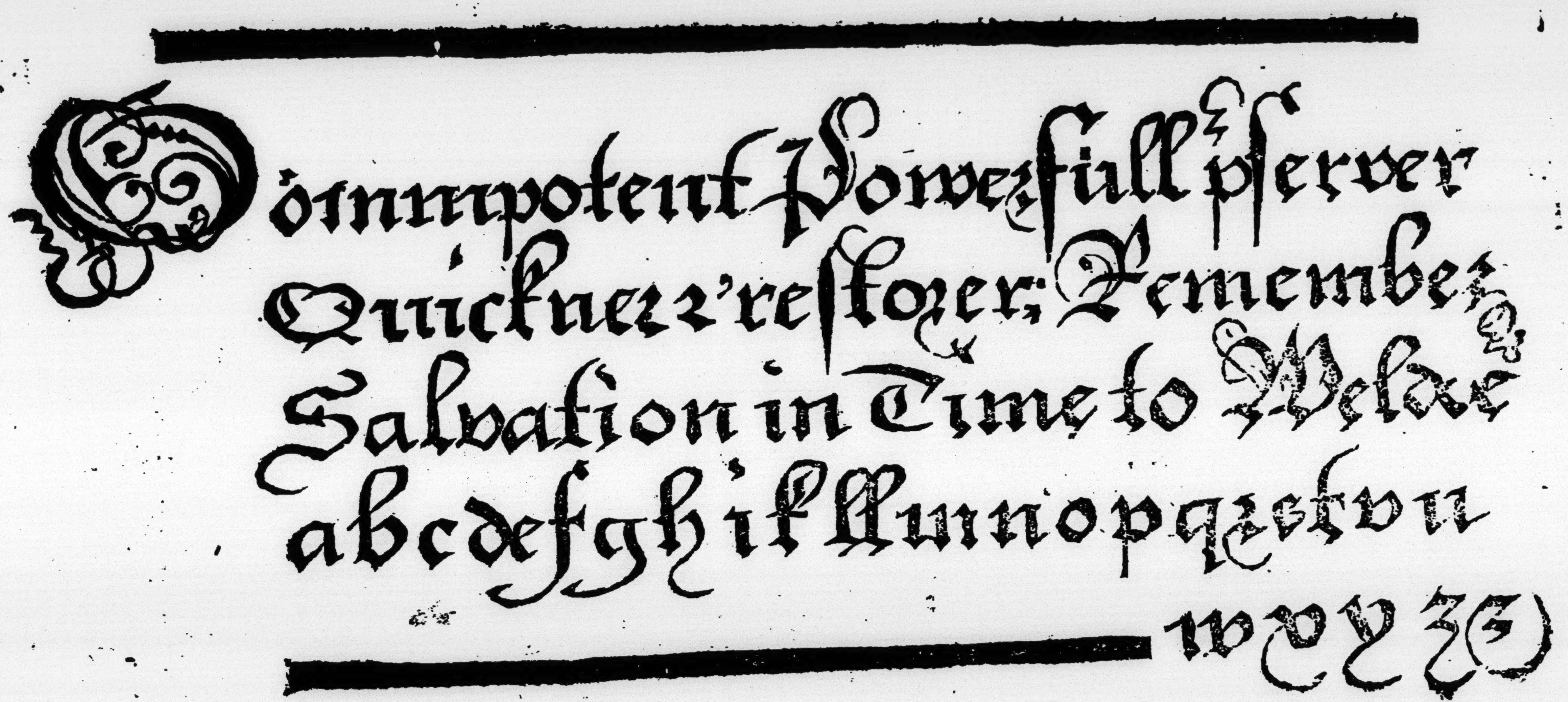
BE ſparing of thy ſpeech, and learn to know,
to weigh a word, before thou publiſh it,
Whether it may redound to harme or no,
or whether for the purpoſe it be fit:
So long as in thee thou canſt words confine,
Thou art their Maſter; uttred once, they'r thine.

The thing that is diſ-honeſt to be done,
is certainely unſeemly in relation;
Therefore in ſuch a caſe bridle thy tongue,
ſo by this means thou'lt merit cõmendation:
Silence is better farre in ſuch a caſe,
Then by divulging it to reap diſgrace.

Keep but thy tongue, and thou mayſt keep thy (friend,
for feweſt words diſcover greateſt wit;
And never doe thy cenſure raſhly ſpend
on any thing, before thou ponder it:
The tongue, though it be but a member ſmall,
Yet oft it doth more good or ill than all.

but if of any thou hear'ſt bad report,
be not light of beliefe to credit it,

Text Letter.



O omnipotent Powerfull preserver
Quickner, restorer; Remember
Salvation in Time to Welde
abcdefghikllmnopqꝛſtvu
wxyz&

Nor yet to ſecond it. eſteeme a ſport,
it may be hatched by ſome wicked wit:
For baſe detraction ſecretly doth aime,
To ſpoyl a good mans credit, name & fame

And in lewd tongues who puts credulitie,
thinking all Scripture that ſuch villains vent
Indanger'd by reveng he needs muſt be,
or plagu'd with envie for his puniſhment:
To heare and ſee, and to conceale withall,
Is ſure the ſweeteſt, ſafeſt life of all.

Vſe Affability.

BE affable and curteous unto all,
greet thy familiars with a gentle look;
And if thou canſt, into their favour fall,
who from bleſt vertue their beginning took:
This from corrupted manners wil exile thee:
But if thou toucheſt pitch, it will defile thee.

What good or ill our youth at firſt attains,
will be adherent, and ſtick ſtill in age;
Whether the poyſon of pernicious ſwaines,
or pious doctrine of a prudent Sage:
Oh ſeaſon thẽ thy youth with that which may
To honour raiſe thee up another day.

In committing of hainous crimes, preſume not upon concealement.

IF any horred crime thou doſt commit,
hope not that it concealed aye ſhall by;
Albeit from others thou doſt ſmother it,
yet thy own cõſcience cõſcious maketh thee:
And though lockt up in ſecrecie it lye,
Be ſure thou art ſeene by the all-ſeeing eye.

Thinke meekneſſe, modeſty, and temperance,
great ornaments unto a yong mans life,

Not

Roman Letters.

A B B C D D E E F F G H I K K L L M N.
N O P Q R R R S T T U V V W W X Y Z Z &

G o c e o g q g g d l l l h b k ſ ſ f p y s t n m u w v w x z ſt ſt.

O Lord within thy tabernacle, who shall inhabite still.

O Lord within thy taberna who shall inhabitt still

O Lord within thy ta

O Lord

Roman Letters.

A c e o g g d ll b h k f p ſ t i r n m a s x r v o w x x z z z
C a b c d e f g h h b i i ÿ k ll m n o p q r s t v u w x y

Full quickly waxeth could Religions flame
vnless by zeale wee doe vphould the same

Rogger Townsend

A B C

Rogger Townse

For

For why, the purchaſe of ſuch excellent parts,
above all mundane treaſure make the man :
Since neither fortunes force, nor fierce extortion
Can rob or reave thee of this bleſſed portion.

Learn greedily and with a ſtrong deſire,
ſo then much knowledg thou muſt needs attain ;
Who unto profound wiſedome would aſpire,
muſt it accompliſh with delight and pain ;
Which once obtained by thy good indeavour,
Will be a gain and grace to thee for ever.

For ſtore of learned precepts farre exceed
a multitude of goods, or worldly wealth ;
This, onely doth the mortall body feed ;
that, both the ſoule and body keeps in health ;
Beſides, all earthly things will fade and fall,
But vertue ſtill growes greene and ever ſhall.

Sweare not.

SWeare not at all, nor from thy mouth let flye
blaſphemous words, or irreligious oaths :

Vaine ſwearers ſcape not with impunity,
for God ſuch graceleſſe Imps deteſts & loaths :
And who ſo will not in due ſeaſon mend,
The Lord wil ſurely plague him in the end.

Some roaring Ruffians make their chief delight,
to rap out oathes, as if they meant to teare
God from the heavenly Battlements in ſpight,
or as they neither God nor man did feare :
But this unto their terror I dare tell,
That heavie plagues are kept for ſuch in hell.

Frequent not ſuch, and if thou love thy ſoule,
fly from thē, ſhun thē, as thou wouldſt the peſt ;
No good goes with them but demeanors foule,
they are abhord and hated of the beſt :
No good man loves them for this loathed crime,
But doth reject them as the dregs of time.

To ſweare and forſweare is ſo baſe and vile,
that ſlaves thēſelves do count it worthy blame,

And

B B B

Roman Letters.

A B C D E F G H I K L L M

M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z

a a b b c c d d e e f f g g g h h h i i k k l

l m m n n o o p p q q q r ſ s s t ſt ti v u w x y z

a n ſ ſ ſ ſ u r

ſ ſt

And they that uſe it, well may thrive a while,
but their *Cataſtrophe* is grief and paine:
Therefore good child, let all thy talke be free
Of Lyes and Oaths, if thou'lt be rul'd by mee.

For lying is a ſickneſſe of the ſoule
not to be cur'd but by diſgrace and ſhame;
It makes the mind polluted, ugly, foule,
and brings the Lyar to an evill name:
Nay, of all credit it doth quite bereave him;
For a known Lyar, who is't will beleave him?

The ſtrict *Egyptians* once did frame a Law,
that every Lyar ſhould be done to death;
By which they might their youth frõ untruths draw,
& not with falſities infect their breath,
Since Lyars cauſers were of many crimes,
Done both in ages paſt and preſent times.

Then happy is that child, who can refraine
from faining lyes, & following vicious wayes.
That onely ſeeks ſweet Vertue to obtaine,
the Lord wil give him life, & length of dayes:
And when he is of life by death bereaven,
He ſhal be crown'd a glorious Saint in Heaven.

G. D.

Roman Copy.

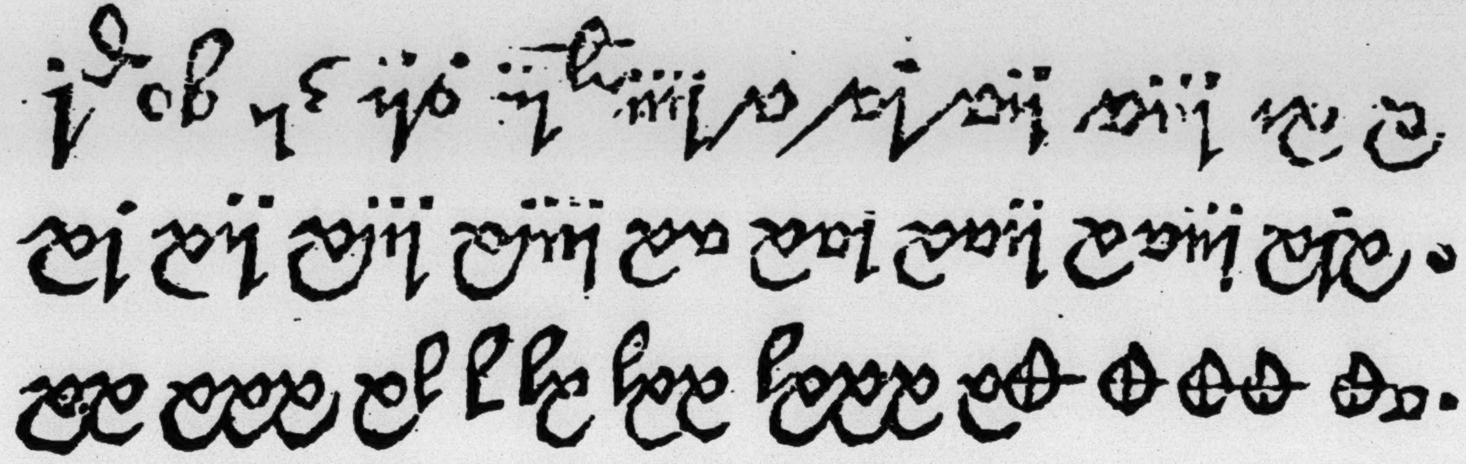
Awake Bleſsed Conſeruer Defend me Ever
more from Graceleſs: & Hellishe Imaginations
Keepe mee in Laudable Meditations Namely
to Obserue Pietie and Quietnes. &c

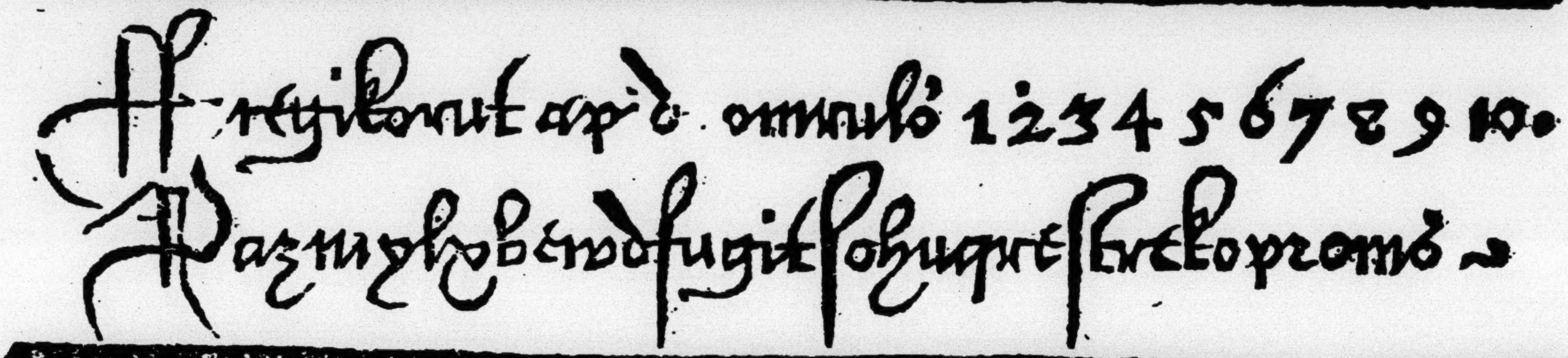
A Table of mans dayly Expences.

What man is now but doth deſire to count,
  if commings in, or layings out ſermount?
Within this Table plaine it doth appeare,
  thy dayly charge to caſt each moneth and yeare.

By the day.	By the Moneth, or 28 dayes.			By the Yeare, 365 dayes.		
1 Penny		2 ſhil.	4d.	1 Pound,	10 ſhil.	5 d.
2		4	8	3	0	10
3		37	0	4	11	3
4		9	4	6	1	0
5		11	8	7	12	1
6		14		9	2	9
7		16	4	10	12	11
8		18	8	12	3	4
9	1 P.	1 ſhil.		13	13	9
10	1	3	4	15	4	2
1 Shilling	1	8		18	5	
2	2	16		36	10	
3	4	4		54	15	
4	5	12		73		
5	7			91	5	
6	8	8		109	10	
7	9	16		127	15	
8	11	4		146		
9	12	12		164	5	
10	14			182	10	
1 Pound	28			365		
2	56			730		
3	84			1095		
4	112			1460		
5	140			1825		
6	168			2190		
7	196			2555		

Directions for Writing.




1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10.

THe firſt word of this Copy ſheweth how the ſmale right-forth ſtroke in the c. e. f. g. k. r. and t. ought alwayes to be the height of a Vowel, or ſmal Letters above the Line, and how the vowels & ſmal letters ought to be joyned to that ſtroke, before the pen be taken up.

The ſecond word ſheweth how the Vowels and ſmall Letters ought to be joyned to the little ſtroke that turneth to the foot of a. i. m. n. u. and l. before the pen be taken up.

The long word in the ſecond Line containeth in it the 24. Letters, ſet together without ſenſe, ſo as none is able to write without looking on the Copie.

The Circuit or Compaſſe of England,

ENgland is in compaſſe 1530 odde miles, in length 386, in breadth 276. It hath in it 39 Shires or Counties: Alſo in Wales are 13 Shires or Counties, which in all are fifty two.

In England and Wales are 9725 Pariſh Churches, 25 Sities, 26 Biſhopricks, 641 Market Townes, 182 Caſtles (but many of them defaſed and ruinate) 554 Rivers, 656 Bridges, 31 Chaſes, 68 Forreſts, 781 Parkes. It hath had ſenſe the yeare of the World, 2858. And the yeare before Chriſt, 1108. 150 Kings that have ſwayed the Royall ſcepter; being in all 2700 and odde yeares.

Ireland is in compaſſe 948 miles.
In length from North to South 303 mil.
In breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 113 miles.

The Iſle of White is about 58 miles.
Length 22 miles.
Breadth neare 12 miles.

The Iſle or Man is in circuit 91 Miles.
In length 28 miles.
In breadth 18 miles.

The Iſle of Mona or, Angleſey in Wales, is in circuit 85 miles.
Length 12 miles.
Breadth 18 miles.

A Praye

A Prayſe of the Invention of Men of our time

Among all the works and doings of our Elders and Anceſtors I can finde nothing that may equall or compare to the wonderfull Invention, Utility and Dignity of PRINTING, *the which ſurmounteth all that Antiquity may conceive or imagine of excellent, knowing that it conſerveth and keepeth all the conceptions of our Soules; it is the Treaſure that immortalizeth the monuments of our ſpirits, and eternizeth world without end, and alſo bringeth to light the fruits of our labours: and although ſomewhat may be added to all other Arts and humane Inventions, yet this alone hath entred with ſuch good hap and perfection into this world, that there cannot be added or diminiſhed any thing that doth render it defections and deformed: Theſe effects are ſo marvellous, and executed with ſuch celerity and diligence, that one man alone in one day will Print more Letters then the moſt prompteſt Scribe or Scrivener can write with a Pen in the ſpace of one Moneth. Who is it therefore that doth not marvaile at the barbarouſneſſe and miſerie of the Elders? the which, as* Strabo de ſitu orbis *writeth, firſt did write in aſhes, then afterward in Barkes of Trees, after in Stones, then afterwards in leaves of Laurell, then in Lead, conſequently in Parchment, and finally in Paper. And as they were variable in their manner of Writing, ſo uſed they divers Inſtruments: for upon Stones they did write with Iron, on Leaves with Pincers, on Aſhes with their Fingers, on Barkes with Knives, on Parchment with Canes, on Paper with Quill. And firſt their In was liquor of a certain fiſh, afterward with the juice of Mulberries, after that with Chimney ſoot, then with Gaules, Gumme, and Coperas: the which I thought good to ſet forth, to manifeſt and ſhew you the barbarous doings of the former Age: Of the which* Polidorus *maketh mention, who in the yeare* 1453 *found out the right uſe of* PRINTING.

FINIS.